ing purchases for his Department, of taking receipts and vouchers for larger amounts than those actually disbursed, and pucketing the difference.

A New and Short Wagon Road to Camp Floyd AND GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.—Capt. J. H. Simpson, with topographical party and military escort of 20 mee, and train of 14 wagons, have arrived from Camp Floyd, by a new and very direct route, which will create a new era in the facilities of wagon-road traveling between the States and California.

create a new era in the facilities of wagon-road traveling between the States and California.

The party, under authority of J. B. Floyd, Secretary of War, and instructions of Gen. Johnston, left Camp Floyd May 2; took the route explored by Capt. Simpson last Fall, as far as it had been reconnected bhim; followed up Chorpenning's extension of the rout to the south end of Ruby Valley, and thence to Chicatown, where it struck for the first time the old Humbeldt route. He has explored and opened up an enemitiely new route, which has shortened the distance between Camp Floyd and Genoa about 200 miles, and bedt route. He has shortened the distance between Camp Floyd and Genoa about 200 miles, and between Great Sait Lake City and Genoa more than 250 miles. This brings the distance from Camp Floyd to San Francisco within 800 miles, as the limit Capt. Simpson reported to Gen. Johnston—he felt confident he could reduce the present roundabout Humboldt

Capt. Simpson reports the route of a very favorable character for grade, water, fuel and grass, until he strack the Valley of Carson Lake; and as he intends to return to Camp Floyd by a yet more direct course, the main points of which have already been explored, to return to Camp Floyd by a yet more direct course, the main points of which have aiready been explored, he doubts not that he may still further improve the reste, and shorten it from 30 to 50 miles more. This will brisg Camp Floyd within from 750 to 770 miles of San Francisco. By the old Humboldt and Carson River route the distance is 1,665 miles—there will be a saving of nearly 300 miles.

Capt. Simpson, as soon as he returns to Camp Floyd, in under orders to immediately explore a new route to the States, by the way of the head waters of the Arhaness, which he expects to accomplish by the 1st of December.

THE MORMONS .- The Utah Valley Tan-the organ of the Gentiles—states that the Mormons estimate their whole number in Europe and America at 125,000. In 1857 there appears to have been a decrease in the population of Utah—the number being only 31,022, of pepulation of Utab—the number being only 31,022, of which 9 000 were children, about 11,000 women, and 11,000 women capable of bearing arms. There are 2,388 men with eight or more wives—of these, 13 have more than 19 wives; 730 men with five wives; 1,100 with four wives, and 2,400 with more than one wife. Respitulation: 4,617 men, with about 16,500 wives!

FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

mee of The N. Y. Tribune.

POTTSVILLE, Schuylkill Co., Aug. 5, 1859. This, the great heart of the Anthracite Coal Re.

gion, does not palpitate quite so healthily, in a bus-Pree-Trade policy of the Democracy, in connection with the growth of rival coal regions and the existence of non-remunerative prices for coal, tend to set us back; but we look forward to a change of governmental policy in the hands of the Republiquate Protective Tariff. Preparatory to the great nis at the State election, in October next, by a handcome majority. In this stronghold of the Democracy we anticipate carrying our ticket for county officers and for representatives in the Legis-lature.

Steam canal boats will shortly navigate the Schuylkill Canal, if the experiment with one which will be tried next week should prove successful. If it should, then our bosts loaded with coal will be enabled to make the trip to New-York in short-er time, and without the aid of towage.

It will be interesting to your military readers to learn that the Washington Artillery Company, Capt. James Nagle, of this borough, will visit your city about the 1st of October. This company went through the Scott campaign of the Mexican war with honor, under Capt. Nagle, and numbers yet in its ranks several who were with it in the war.
The company is well drilled, and is justly considered one of the crack companies of the State. On the occasion of its visit, it will number some sixty muskets and I have no doubt that its reception and entertainment while in your city will be such as to make a lasting impression on our mountain boys. The company purposes making the visit via the East Pennsylvania Railroad. F. B. W.

FROM NEWPORT.

A GRAND REUNION CELEBRATION. THE ABSENT SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF NEW-PORT INVITED HOME - THE SEASON AT

NEWPORT, &C. sepondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

NEWPORT, Aug. 6, 1859. For some weeks past the members of the family at home in Newport have been agitating the subject of a reunion of the absent sons and daughters of the seagirt city. Preliminary meetings have been held and committees appointed to carry out the objects of the celebration, and every effort will be made to render the rennion every way worthy of the occasion. Yesterday evening the General Committee held a meeting, and adopted the following as a programme of exercises to come off on the 22d and 23d of the preseat month. A general invitation to all the absens and daughters of the Island of Rhode Island has been extended, and the responses already received indicate that large delegations from Providence, New-Mork, and Philadelphis, will be present. On the evening of the 22d a grand musical niertainment will commence the festivities of the saon. On the morning of the 23d, the grand cele-ration will take place. At sunrise a national salute will be fired, and the

At sunrice a national salute will be fired, and the church bells will send forth a merry peal of welcome to the sons and daughters once more at home. At 10 elock a procession will be formed under the direction of the Grand Marshal, and proceed to a large tent to be erected upon a lot near the Ocean House. This cortege will consist of the members of the City Government, Committee of Arrangements, subscribers to the fund to defray the expenses of the celebration, Societies invited, and the returned children of old Newport. At the tent, Mayor Cranston will deliver an address of welcome to the city's guests, and preside at the collation which will be provided. In the evening there will be an entertainment upon a grand scale, as the collation which will be provided. In the evening there will be an entertainment upon a grand scale, as the closing and crowing features of the ceremonies of the day. His Excellency Gov. Turner and Staff, Maj.-Gen. Gould and Staff, and the surviving Officers of the Pattle of Lake Eric, and the Officers of the Army and Navy of the United States in the City, are to be invited, and will undoubtedly be present and take part in the occasion. One thousand Odd Fellows from different parts of the State have made arrangements to visit Newport on the 33d, and will form an imposing feature of the procession.

feature of the procession.

The people of Newport enter zealously into the arrangements projected, and the promise is that the reunion will be one of the finest and most interesting celebrations ever known in New-England. The house of private individuals are to be thrown open very gen-erally for visitors, and the most liberal provisions will

erally for visitors, and the most liberal provisions will be made for all.

The "reason" is about at its culminating point. The Ocean House has become the fashionable bead-quarters this Summer, and is crowded. The other houses are doing well. Strangers this year appear to prefer private boarding houses to the hotels, and the proprietors of those quiet domiciles are reaping a harvest from the large class of pleasure-seekers who thus cathbit their good sense. The season thus far has been productive in sensation arrivals, and political, fashionable, and literary lions abound. Jared Sparks, the historian, is here; and Dr. Holmes is also rusticating at this pleasant spot. Several diplomate have paid us flying visits, and altogether I hear no complaint of a lack of gaiety hereabout. The weather has been delightful here since the opening of Summer, with but an oceasonal heavy fog to serve as contrast to the clear days.

MICAWREE.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PORT CHESTER, Aug. 5, 1859. A very serious accident happened at this place last evening on the arrival of the 64 train from the East, the engine of which broke down a few

rods below the depot. Several of the passenger and a number of boys from the village and Mr. Thompson's school gathered upon the plank bridge which covered that portion of the culvert not occupied by the track, when the rotten structure gave way, precipitating nine persons into a bed of recks over twenty feet below, most of whom are moreor less injured, with broken legs, arms, ankles, and heads. Mr. Edward Arnold of North Adams, Mass, it is feared cannot recover. He is a pupil of Mr. Thompson, and went to the depot to meet his father, whom he expected on the train. Well, who is to blame in this case? Let the people judge; here are the facts: Originally there

was but one track, when the second track was laid the culvert was not wideted, there being just room enough for the two tracks, this left a space about twelve feet wide, extending from one abutment to the other, forming a half circle; this was spanned by one stick of timber six by eight, planked and supported by posts set into the water below. These posts rolled out and fell down more than a year sgo. The stick of timber which supported the outer end of the planks was rotten, and several say it was an old stick when first placed there. For more than a year it has been known to the employees and many of our citizens that the bridge was unsafe, so much so, that those who knew of its condition have avoided it when walking across the culvert alone.

EMANCIPATION IN ST. LOUIS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ST. Louis, Aug. 1, 1859. It may not be a matter of indifference to the readers of THE TRIBUNE to know somewhat of the progress that is making in this great city toward disenthralling itself from the shackles of that peculiar institution which in times past has been its pride and glory.

Be it known to them that we, too, have celebrated, on the 1st of August, 1859, the anniversary of the Emancipation in the British Dominions.

Mr. Philip P. Carpenter, brother of Dr. Carpenter, the celebrated physiologist, and the gentleman who recently donated a collection of six thousand shells to the State of New-York, and who is now visiting friends in the West, announced to the public, through The Democrat and other papers on Saturday morning, that he would lecture, by consent of the Mayor, on the subject of the British Emancipation.

Sunday morning the following appeared in The St. Louis Republican :

"ABOLITIONISM .- In The Missouri Democrat of yesterday morning (eighth column, second page,) appears the following advertisement:

""NEAT MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 1, being the Anniversary of Emancipation in the British Dominions, an Address will be delivered on the subject (with permission of Mayor) by Philip P. Carpenter, in the Museum Hall, Market at, opposite the Court House, at 8 o'clock, p. m. Admission from 1330 22."

"The anniversary referred to is one, of late years, faithfully observed in those portions of the Northern States where Abolitionism is most rampant and wears its most aggressive aspect. At such festivals it is cus-tomary to have an admixture of black and white ora-tors. The advertisement is silent upon this subject, nor does it state whether the meeting is to be for whites nor does it state whether the meeting is to be for whites or blacks, or if, indeed, both are not invited and expected. The name of 'Philip P. Carpenter does not occur in Kennedy's excellent directory, and from the circumstances that there is no handle to his name, and that the meeting is 'with permission of the Mayor,' it is a fair supposition that the meeting is to be for blacks, or for blacks and whites.

"The tenor of the speech to be delivered must be very different from that usual at such assemblages elsewhere held, or the cratter will find to his cost that the 'normission of Mayor Filley' will not exempt him from

'permission of Mayor Filley will not exempt him from the penalties of sec. 10, art. 1, of the statute concern-ing crimes and punishments. See Revised Statutes, p.

But are not such celebrations very improper in this "But are not such celebrations very improper in this city? Can they possibly be productive of good? Will they not certainly be injurious? It is to be hoped that Mayor Filley, reconsidering his permission—obtained, perhaps, by misrepresentation—will withdraw it and p event the meeting. Conservative."

On Monday morning Mr. Carpenter received the following business-like note through the Post-Office.

Office: "Sr. Louis, July 31, 1859.

"Mr. P. Carpenter: A Committee of fifty staunch men, of which I have been elected Foreman, has been appointed for the purpose of tarring and feathering and riong you on a rail, should you dare attempt the lec-ture to morrow hight, as adver ised.

"PRIL P. CARPENTER, Abolition nigrer-thieving Lecturer"

Mr. C. decided to dare, and at the appointed hour went to the hall and found that the house he had hired was locked against him. Mr. E. Wy-man, through his agent, refused to give entrance to the few assembled, lest a mob should tumble down its walls or break its windows.

Mr. C. took his position as near the door as pos-sible, read his correspondence with Major Filley, his letter from the gentlemanly "foreman" of the nch committee of fifty." and with the lecture in his hand, offered to read it if the gentlemen and ladies present desired. Nearly an hour passed, in which he and others made remarks freely on this display of tyrannical spirit; but not one of the "staunch committee" appeared; the fumes of the tar bucket did not offend our nostrils; and neither the ripping open of pillows, nor the hissing of geese

The passage was small, with no seats. The friends of Emancipation retired, leaving the boys in their glory.

But I must not forget the beginning of the cele-

bration of this day.

According to the notice given in the following advertisement.

GUARDIAN'S SALE OF SLAVES.-Public Caroline N. Anderson, a minor, will, by order of the Probate Court of St. Louis County, made at the Juderson, 1839, thereof, on MONDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1839, at the eastern frost door of the Court House of St. Louis county, and between the hours of ten c'clock in the forenoon and time in the afternoon of that day, sell, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, a FFMALE SLAVE, the property of the said minor, named Emeline, aged about twenty-six years. Also, her four children, a boy and a girl, aged respectively about two and four years, and male twins, aged two months.

"WILLIAM G. SALE,

"w21 id "Guardian of Caroline V. Anderson."

"jy21 td "Guardian of Caroline V. An The slave Emily appeared and sested herself on the Court House steps; her two older children, the oldest about four years, crouched at her feet and her twin babes clasped to her breast. There she sat for hours, to be questioned and gazed at by the gaping crowd; but no purchaser appearing, she was at length withdrawn by her husband by the order of his owner, to await in torturing suspense

another like ordeal at some future day.

Our election, too, took place to-day, in which the great issue was the defense of the Subbath by the baby-sellers against the awful desecration of beer-

drinking and daucing.

The Republican, which advertises and advocates the baby selling, is the prominent organ of the Sun-

day party.

The sanctity of the Sabbath was vindicated at 114. o'clock Saturday night by an old and prominent citizen holding the conspicuous place of Dean of the St. Louis Medical College, in this wise:

the St. Louis Medical College, in this wise:

"Dr. McDowell, who had just completed a Sunday Reform address in the Mercantile Library, their rose and delivered a speech, which, for obscenity and profamity is seldem equaled. In the course of his remarks he saw a man in the course among the property of the property of

Anxeiger spatrat the whole d-d lot of them.' In a strain similar to the above, he spoke for three-quarters of an hour, when the

I leave the public to make their own comp

A WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

GREGORY HOUSE, POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 6, 1859. The strong minded women who attended the late Teachers' Convention here, remained, and held a Woman's Rights Convention yesterday. Among those most prominent were, Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mary S. Apthony, the Rev. Antoinette L. Brown Blackweil,

Miss Powell, etc. In addition to the usual questions discussed at such meetings, the education of woman was announced as one topic for consideration. This subject having been somewhat summarily disposed of by the Teachers' meeting, a few criticisms were indulged in upon the action of that body. Some interesting statements were presented, showing that it is only eightly years since girls were first admitted into the public schools of Boston. Then it was done to secure certain public money, by increasing the number of pupils in attendance during the Sammer, while the boys were kept at home for work. To day, the State provides equally for both boys and girls in the public schools.

The practice of decismation in schools by girls was advocated; but we were not told what good would come of it to these who did not become a rong-minded, except that the more they were permitted to speak the somewhat summarily disposed of by the Teachers'

except that the more they were permitted to speak the more they desired to speak. Some allusion was made to the advantages already

Some allusion was made to the advantages already gained among the teachers of this State is the cause of woman's rights. The time of the Convention was chiefly occupied with rehearsing the old themes usual on such occasions, and in criticising the proceedings of the recent teachers' gathering. Nevertueless the meeting was well attended, and the cause is evidently gaining strength here. "Seven years ago, only seven august males attended;" to-day there were nearly one hundred times that number, and more ladies than gentlemen. If the Woman's Rights meetings are hereafter managed with the same order, and sensible arguments as the one here, great advancement will soon be made toward the liberty of holding property and voting which they contend for.

ARTHUR.

EIGHT CHILDREN AT A BIRTH.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Johnson, Trumbull County, O., Aug. 4, 1859. On the 2d of August Mrs. Timothy Bradley gave birth to eight children-three boys and five girls. They are all living, and are healthy, but quite small. Mr. B.'s family is increasing fast. He was married six years ago to Eunice Mowery, who weighed 273 pounds on the day of their marriage. She has given birth to two pair of twins, and no weight more, making twelve children in six years. It seems strange, but nevertheless is true, Mrs. B. was a twin of three, her mother and father both being twins, and her grandmother the mother of five pair of twins. Mrs. B. has named her boys after noted and distinguished men: One after the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, who has given her a splendid gold medal; one after the Rev. Hon. Elijah Champlin, who gave her a deed of 50 acres of land, and the other after James Johnson, esq., who gave her a cow. Mr. Bradley says it is profitable to have twins, as the neighbor's have clothed the others ever since they were borr. Mr. B. is a poor, industrious laborer, but says he will not part with any of his children while he is able to work.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The Temperance Convention at Saratoga closed its The Temperance Convention at Saratoga closed its session on Wednesday evening. The delegates in attendance were numerous, and the meeting was more enthusiastic than any similar one for several years.

Among the prominent Temperance men present at this meeting were Gen. J. S. Smith, President of the Society; Judge Hay of Saratoga, Dr. Billy J. Clark, the Rev. Mr. Crampton, Gen. Riley, L. Ingalls, the Rev. Mr. Snyder, Christian Keener of Baltimore. The discussions were quite able and spirited. Several reso-Rev. Mr. Snyder, Caristian Reener of Barimore. The discussions were quite able and spirited. Several resolutions were discussed and adopted, the most important of which were those embracing the programme of future action, under the head of work to be done, as foi-

In answer to the repeated inquiry as to what the

In answer to the repeated inquiry as to what the State Society propose as a programme of future operations, we most earnestly recommend to the friends of Temperance throughout the State, the following:

Harcas In the epidem of this society, the great object contemplated by the Temperance Reform can never be fully realized till the traffic in the dumkard's drink is prelibited by legislative reactions, and the organic law of the State so amended as to make that prohibition stable and efficient; therefore, Headred, That the great work to which the energies of the friends of Temperance in this State should now be directed, is the creation of such a public moral sentiment throughout its length and breadth, as shall secure tower important objects; that as means to their accomplishment, the pullip, the press, the temperance lecture, and petitions to the law-making power should be employed to the greeness extern possible, and with no shale ment of uncreat till the work is completed.

Residend. That we memorialize the Legislature to enact a prohibitory law, and of pure such a law as far as possible above the capticious action of or Courts: we recommend that the Legislature also be memorialized to submit to the people for their adoption as an amendment to the Constitution the following or something equivalent, viz.

thing equivalent, viz:

"That the Legislatore shall have power to prohibit the sale of intexicating crinks as a beverage, and to deciare those illegally kept for sale a naisance, subject to seizure and confiscation by due process of iaw."

Resilect. That we will use our best endeavors, in primary meetings and at the ballot-boxes, to secure the election of friends

of prohibition for effice.

Resolved, That we carriestry recommend the formation of a few pera: ce Society in connection with every Sabbath-school, to be under the festering care of the officers of the school, the object of which shall be, the ingarhering, not only of all youth, but also of all the adults, in the community where the Society shall be established.

established. That we recommend to every Temperance Society Memotred. That we recommend to every Temperance serion or the holding of stated meetings, at which a temperance serion or address shall be delivered, and the temperance piedge invariably circulated.

LATER FROM THE MINES.

From The Leavenworth Times, July 30.

Jones, Russell & Co.'s express arrived yesterday from Denver, with dates to the 20th of July. Some gold was brought in (say \$1,000), but none in any amount

worthy of notice.

The new road from the settlements on Cherry Creek to the Gregory diggings was completed, an improved means of intercourse largely made use of for the purposes of trade.

Heavy rains had fallen in the mountains, enabling

many miners to resume the work at their sluices, which they had been obliged to abandon in consequence of the falling of the water in Rallston Creek.

Five rich quartz leads, similar to those worked in the Gregory Valley, had been discovered in the Boul-

der diggings.

We subjoin the report of our correspondent as to

the progress made and the prospect in the future: DESVER CITY, July 20, 1859. the progress made and the prospect in the future:

DENVER CITY, July 20, 1859.

Since our last letter I have again visited the scene of action, where the gold is being extracted from the bowels of the earth, and that too in quantities that would astonish the most fastidious, and make squirm the poor deladed, self-deladed, disappointed emigrant, who plodded his way to Cherry Creek this Spring, and returned to the State determined to resist every at tempt that might be made to prove that gold is embedded in the Rocky Mountains. But if cealar demonstration, conveyed through a second party, is sufficient for the task, the thousands of dollars worth of the dust that is being conveyed by express and privately into the States will certainly convince the disinterested that gold is found here by some parties. When I speak of being conveyed privately, we mean that no less than eight miners have left here for their homes within the last four weeks, with no less than \$10,000 each, of the dust, and, perhaps, many more that we have no knowledge of. Such is the progress made in the mines.

made in the mines.

It is true that many, very many, are still unfortunate, but numbers are being added daily to the class of diggers, by the opening of new claims that pay from \$3 to \$20 per day to the man.

THE FALL RIVER WATER CONTANY
commenced operations this week. It is their intention
to bring the water a distance of about eleven miles
above Mountain City, so that they can supply claims
at the top of the mountains as well as in the gulch.
This is a desirable enterprise, and we doubt not will
note hearing in the commany as well as the miner. prove beneficial to the company as well as the miner. There is another feature about this which is laudable —giving employment to hundreds who are still doing nothing. We noticed that all those waiting for water to work their claims, offered their services with a zest which will insure its early completion.

THE TUNNELING COMPANY Is another source from which it may be presumed money will be usade, and perhaps rich deposits brought to light, which will not only benefit the projectors, but the country at large. It will at least find employment for a number of hands who might otherwise leave, cursing the country and their own luck.

QUARTZ MILLS.

We understand several steam engines with crushers are on the way from the States, which we doubt not will prove a profitable investment, and a benefit to the will prove a profitable investment, and a benefit to the community. Messrs. Lehmer, Loughton & Peck have in operation on the north fork of Clear Creek, at the foot of Mountain City, a Soanish Rastia for grinding the quartz with cattle. These gentlemen are the pioneers in crushing, and deserve praise, having proved

meager process.

STEAN SAW MILL.

This is one of the necessities of the miners, which is well supplied by Mr. D. S. Bentley of Rhode Island, who, with true Yankee courage, is running a double circular saw, and making things whiz, to the time of \$50 to \$70 per thou-and for lumber. This gives much greater facilities for sluteing and building parposes, and where now stands nerly 100 log cabins, put up in two months, in two more we may probably see as many form dwellings, grace the streets of Mountain

two months, in two more we may probably see as many frame dwellings grace the streets of Mountain City. Such is the progress of a mining regon.

At Boulder, we understand the miners are making from \$3 to \$10 per day in guich diggings. The creek is now turned from its channel in five different places, and sluices are now commencing operations in the bed of the stream. Five leads have been discovered in this vicinity, and claims are being opened upon them, the result of which we shall hear soon.

At Golden City, on Clear Creek, mining operations

result of which we shall hear soon.

At Golden Civy, on Clear Creek, mining operations are commenced in earnest. About a mile above the town site, three water wheels are constructed to raise the water to the sluices, and the bank diggings are ex-

the water to the sinies, and the bank diggings are expected to pay well.

Parties of men are known to be getting gold in various parts of the mountains, in isolated groups, which will probably become the scene of large minlog operations this Fall or next Spring.

More Pirk's Prekkers Kerurned.—Last Saturday, John W. Zigler, Win. Duey and D. F. Spain, three of the fortunate South Bend Company reached home, bringing some \$8,000 to \$10,000 of gold dust with them. Archibald Defrees and Charles Zigler remain at the diggings to collect the pay for their claims as fast as it is washed out by the purchasers, and will not probably return home till after the close of the mining season. Our fortunate friends, who have met a hearty welcome, report, as the others have done before them, that their luck and Gregory's has been to a great exthat their luck and Gregory's has been to a great extent the exception to the general rule, a large majority of those in the mines having failed to make any hing. Some of the unsuccessful are becoming desperate, as might be expected, and a large quantity of gold dust in a cabin would scarcely be as secure as if deposited in the vaul of a bank. [South Bend (Ind.) Reg., 4th.

TRADE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

In looking over the statistical returns, laid before the Legislature during the last session, we were struck with the annually increasing disproportion between our trade with the mother country and our trade with the United Stotes. The time was when our exports to Great Britain had formed a very large proportion of the whole; but the time is past. The British Islands take from us now but £61,762 out of £1,264,288 ster-ing, though we take from them £525,731 out of an im-portation of £1,645,118. But a twentieth part of the taples that we send abroad find a market cell our mother country, while a third of all that we consume comes from thence, and is paid for by what we contrive to sell elswhere. If these returns are acwe contrive to sell elswhere. If these returns are accurate, it would appear that we surse our mother, and and that she suchs us to a considerable extert. Giving her credit for the new ships she purchases, and for the whole of her military expenditure, and there will, we suspect, be a very large balance to our credit at the close of our annual transactions. But 9 ports out of 52 import anything from "the old country," and but 13 send anything there. With 40 of our scaports she has no intercourse. But 89 vessels cleared for Great Britain in 1858, measuring 47,045 tuns, and manned by 3,534 new.

Britam in 1858, measuring 47,045 tans, and manned by 3,534 n.en.

Turning to our trade with the United States, the contrast is very striking. To convey our staples into that country 2,355 vessels were required, measuring 264,941 tans, and navigated by 15,552 sailors. The trade itself would appear to be more fairly balanced. Our imports from the United States, being £583,675, exceed our British importations by £58,944, but then they take from us £408,645 worth of commodities, or nearly seven times the amount which we send to the old country. We suspect that our exports to the United States are much larger than would appear in the recountry. We suspect that our exports to the United States are much larger than would appear in the returns. We know that the export of potatoes must be nearly double, and we believe that if our statistics were gathered from the entires at the American Custom-Houses they would be found more accurate than our own. This is a wholesome trade, in which nearly all our ports participate.

There is another striking contrast. It is between our trade to the West Inoise and our trade to the Positich North American Provinces. To this former

British North American Provinces. To the former there were cleared, in 1858, but 342 vessels, measuring 44 671 times, and manned by 2,497 men, while 2,461 went outward to the North American Colonies, measuring 201,939 times, and manned by 14,049 men.

We have been curious to see how each great division of our sensite is advancing in manyigation, and in

sion of our sealine is advancing in navigation, and in glancing over the returns it is impossible not to mark the decided superiority which these ports fronting on the Atlantic maintain over those which are closed for a portion of the year by frost. For instance, Arichat, or Yarmouth, owns and employs more vessels than all the Gulf ports put together. There are four ports that stand out precommently distinguished above all the others—these are Halifax, Yarmouth, Lunenburg, and Arichat. Halifax owns the greatest number of vessels, but Yarmouth beats her in tunnage, her 125 sail measuring 35,000 tune, and valued at £284,255, while our tunnage is only 28,956, and our value but £240,657. Arichat and Lunenburg both beat Yarmouth in number, having respectively 251 and 230 vessels, but the sion of our sealine is advancing in navigation, and her, having respectively 251 and 220 vessels, but the greater part of these are fishing crafts, while a large proportion of the Yaumouth vessels are engaged in the arrying trade. The western seaports from Yarmouth to Chester, inclusive, own the most shipping. In number 640, tunnage 61,880, valued at ±499,064. The eastern ports, from Halfax to Guysboro' inclusive, own but 660 vessels, valued at £265,472, and measur-

ing 26,508 turs.

Cape Breton (Arichat excepted) does not go ahead in Cape Breton (Arichat excepted) does not go ahead in maritime pursuite, as we think it ought, considering that it is not only surrounded by the sea, but absolutely surrounds a part of it, taking the Atlantic prisoner as it were, and folding Neptune to her own bosom. The Sydney Coal Trace employs a good number of vessels, but all the other ports in the island own but 61 vessels, or less by 27 than the single port of Barrington. Lunenburg beats all the fishing counties in the value of her craft, owning 220 vessels, most of them new and of beautiful models, valued at £70,000. The rugged shores of Shelburne County are also making rapid strides in pavigation. Barrington owns her 88 sail, Ragged Islands 23, and Old Shelburne 13, the combined value being nearly the same as those of Lunenburg. Ranged Islands 23, and Old Shelourne 13, the combined value being nearly the same as those of Lunenburg. From the Gut of Canso round to Pugwash, navigation is affected by the frost, and, except at Pictou, the ceat of the Coal Trade, there are but few vessels owned on

all that line of coast.

But, perhaps, the most pleasing indications of comnot, perhaps, the most pleasing indications of com-mercial activity disclosed by the returns are to be found in the trade of the Western Bays and Basins, where, even within our own memories, navigation, of native growth, could hardly be said to exist. We remember when there was not a Nova Section. when there was not a Nova Scotian square-rigged ves-sel owned in the Basin of Minas, and but one or two small craft in the Basin of Annapolis. Between Anna-polis and Yarmouth, including Digby Neck and the Islands which are an extension of that coast line, there Islands which are an extension of that coast line, there are now eleven outports, from which hall 249 vessels, measuring 21,159 tuns, and valued at £155,192. In the Basin of Minss and Bay of Fundy, including the Parreboro shore to Advocate Harbor and the Breakwaters on the North Mountain, there are owned 312 vessels, measuring 38,772 tuns, and valued at £213,-955. Hantsport stands at the head of the list, owning 20,055 unas. Window comes uset with 30,000. On the ort stands at the head of the list, owning Windsor comes next with 30,000. On the 49,050 tuns. Pairsboro shore there are owned 67 vessels, measuring Parisons are there are when a vesses insacaring 26,319 turs. There is £14,000 worth of snipping owned in London-derry, and £11,000 worth in Walton.

[Halifax Morning Chronicle.

THE INTERNATIONAL CRICKET

MATCH. UNITED STATES vs. CANADA. The annual cricket match between eleven of the

best players in the United States and eleven selected from the Clubs of Canada commenced on the Toronto ground on Wednesday. For the sixth time have these players, or the majority of them, met in friendly strife alternately at New-York and Toronto. Three times have the Americans been successful, while the Canadians have defeated their opponents twice. It is a somewhat singular fact, that on each occasion when the scene of the contest was in New-York the Americans came off victorious, while on the Torocto ground the Canadians have proved themselves the cham-

The following were the players on behalf of the United States: Messrs, Hammond, Sharp, W. Wister, Newhall, Wilby, Marsh, Higham, Hall, Crossley, Collis and Hallis-principally from New-York and Philadelphia. Mr. Symes of St. Louis, Mo., formerly of St. George's Club, New-York, acted as umpire for the American eleven, and Master George Newhall of Philadelphia officiated in the capacity of scorer.

The Canada eleven, as finally selected, were: The Canada eleven, as main selected, were:

Messrs. Thomas Phillips and Rykert of St. Catherine's; Dykes, Galt: Rogerson, Brampton; Sharpe, Hamilton; Jones, Brockville: Stanley, Cobourg; Heward, Parsons, Patterson and Read, Toronto. Mr. Madison acted as umpire on this side, and Mr. Bowlby of Newmarket as scorer. It was expected that Mr. Hardinge of Montreal, one of the best cricketers in the Province, would have taken part in the game,

that the rock yields a profit even put through by this | but he found it impossible to devote to it the neces-

The fellowing is the official score:

Phillips, b Halls.

Sybrit, b Halls.

Heward, c Wister, b Crossley

Parents, c Halls, b Crossley

Parents, c Halls, b Crossley

Patents, c Halls, b Crossley

Patents, c Halls, b Crossley

Read, c Hydam, b Crossley.

Read, c Hydam, b Crossley.

Read, c Hydam, b Crossley. Byes 7, leg byes 3, wide 1...... Total
CRITED STATES ELEVEN—FIRST INNINGS.
Hammond, b Persons.
Sharp, Charge.
Wister c Phillips.
Newball, b Parsons.
Wilby, b Parsons. Wilbr, b Parcons
Marsh, c Sharpe, b Regerson.
Histam, b Parcons
Hall, i bw b Parcons
Crossley o Dyles, b Parcons
Colls, c Patterson, b Sharpe
Halls, art

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING. No. of Balla. Runs. Maldens. D STATES INKINGS.

Parsons. 70 24
Jones. 96 22
Jones. 96 22
Regerson. 58 15
Sharpe. 20 6 THE TURF.

THE ECLIPSE IN MONTREAL.

THE ECLIPSE IN MONTREAL.

There came out by the Anglo-Saxon, a passenger of considerable celebrity—the race-horse Eclipse and the mare Barbarity. An inspection of these animals will well repay a visit, as they are both of the best English racing blood. Eclipse was larely bought for £2,000 sterling, by the celebrated turiman Tenbroeck, the owner of the American horses which for two years has been competing with success at the crack English races. Eclipse is 154 hands high, and has run on equal terms with Beadsman, the winner of '58 Derby; while at Ascot he beat Fitzrohan and Sunbeam, both winners of large sums of money. The pedigree of this fine at Accept the characteristics and a second for the same of the curious in such matters, we quote, as the historians would say, from authentic

documents:
Eclipse is by Orlando (the most fashionable stallion of the cay) out of Gaze by Bay Middleton, out of Fly Catcher by Godolphin, out of sister to Cobweb by Phantom.

The mare cost £945 sterling. She is from the sta-The mare cost £945 sterling. She is from the sta-bles of Lord Calecon, and though not so powerful as the horse, is of excellent blood, being sister of Barbar-ity, who won fourteen races in two years. She is near kin of the celebrated Touchstone. They reached this city in excellent condition, and will shortly proceed to Kentucky, for which place they have been purchased, with a view to the improvement of the breed.

[Moutreal Herald.

RIDING ON A COW CATCHER,-A gentleman of Richmond, who recently accompanied Mr. N. P. Willis and others on an excursion over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, gives the following account of a ride

We had reached Martinsburg, on our return-retracing in 16 hours the four days route of exploration, and, or course, traveling at full railroad speed—when our kind efficial entertainer, Prescott Smith, pointing to the front of the engine, asked if I would like to ride to the front of the eighte, asked if I would like to ride there. The thought delighted me, of course, and I tock my seat at once on the sort of gridiron wedge, in front of the locomotive, built for throwing to the right or left any number of stray cattle on the track. With the sun intensely bright, and the thermometer all day at 94 deg., my black iron seat was not the coolest, and the glowing admiration of the Martinsburg boys, who gathered around in the few mit utes that I sat alone on the cow-catcher, in front of the sultry station-house, made its promise, at first, to be too warm an expe-rience. Presently, however, I was joined by another of our charming party, to whom my example had proved tempting; and, with Prescott Smith on one side of our charming party, to whom my example had proved tempting, and, with Prescut Smith on one side of me, and Thompson (of The Southern Literary), on the other, I feit a little more reconciled to the risky possibility—that of being wiped off with my two brother authors, by any cow that should cumber the track, or, in other words, served up to fate in a literary eardwish with "forced concumbers."

Well—the iron steed gave his accustomed snort

Well—the iron steed gave his according as you (which it takes pretty good ear drums to enjoy as you which it takes pretty good ear drums to enjoy as you sit directly under his explosive diaphragm), and off began to rattle the fore-foot we bestrided. Behind glided the streets and people of Martinsburg, and the hot sir along with them—for, to our exquisite delight, not air along with them—for, to our exquiate dengit, it grew cold enough in the second or third minute. Snoke, circlers, and second-hand atmosphere, were all fanned to the rear. With the accelerated speed, the rish of air was a strict of unseen caresses, a myriad of soft fingers streking back the hair upon one's temples, and pulling gently at the corners of one's beard, like a shampooing by the daughters of Æolus—(a little imaginative, perhaps, but remember there were three authors on the cow extener!)—while the handkecohef thors on the cow catcher!)—while the handkerchief with which I endeavored to blow my hore was so forced up my nostrils as to make me success. The "sleepers" or braces across the rail-track, at first separate and distinct, confused into a solid plank. Cow after cow came in sight, and the next instant had a narrow escape of our rather be-excused bosome-pig after pig, idem-idem flocks of sheep, grazing horses, drunken men and Irish children. What a gauntlet of

accidents runs a common cow-catcher, to be sure!

But, to be thus telegraphed in one's hat and boots, strategely removes some of one's early prejudices. The way we jumped chaems and skimmed ponds—popped across rivers and cleft open hills—shot into caverus end under mountains, and spun away on the other side as if nothing had happened—skirted precipices and rounded bluffs—all at the same page, and with no manrounded bluffs—all at the same pace, and with no matner of recognition of mortal man's common hindrance
and obstacle. Why, it amounted to a "dight of fancy!"
It was thought travel—ghost flitting, angel's errandgoing for rather "Adam's Express" before the fall)—a
realization, in fact of two of myown once imaginative
questions in an early poem:

Are yethologic repid! Can ye dy as far,
As maintain as a thought?

To which any rider on the cow-catcher of the "Baltimore and Ohio" would now answer "Yes sir-ee,"

FORT CHAWFORD.-Prairie du Chien, Wis, is lo-

cated on the site of old Fort Crawford. A correspondent of The Davenport News gives us a bit of history "Hetween the middle and lower divisions of Prairie

Hetween the middle and lower divisions of Prairie du Chien, and upon one of the lovehest of sites, is seen old Fort Crawford, consisting of four cut stone buildings, each about two hundred feet in length, and so placed as to form a square with a large inclosure, flanked on the south by a magazine and guard-house, and a hospital.

This fort is no longer in use by the United States,

and is partly inhabited by German "squatter sover-eigns." The ground was bought of the helf-breeds by the Government, and some shrewdlawyers imagine that they have found a flaw in the title, and have pur-chased the right of the heirs of the original owners, and have it in the Courts for settlement. It will ultimate like Jarndice agt. Jarndice, for the whole five

on Journal, at Ru land, Vt., gives the following account of a visit to the frozen well at Brandon:

THE FROZES WILL -A correspondent of The Bos

ton Journal, at Ru'land, Vt., gives the following account of a visit to the frozen well at Brandon:

"A visit to the frozen well at Brandon:

"A visit to the frozen well at Brandon, 17 miles distant, and the tertuary deposit of brown coal in which fossil fruit is found, will reward one for the trouble. Iron ore of excellent quanty, a remarkably white and pure pipe-clay and a bee of manganese, make, together with the brown coal, a combination of deposits curious and valuable. The frozen well is dug on the casterly side, near the foot of a high gravelly knoll, probably a glacial morsine, through which the road has been cut, showing beds of clay of three or four feet thickness, interspersed among the gravel. The well was dug in November last, through 25 feet of gravel and 15 feet of frozen earth, when wa'er was found. The well was then stoned up and has been frozen up ever since. Last Winter it was necessary to dereend and cut with a hatchet a passage for the bucket to the water beneath the ice.

"By the aid of a mirror, the sun-light can be thrown into the well, and about three feet from the bottom a rim of ice at least six or eight inches thick, can boseen projecting from the sides, leaving barely room for the bucket to pass through. The stones for six or eight het are incrurted with frost and ice. Occasionally a current of air can be telt, cold as a snow bank, which may come from below, or may be the outer air suddenly cooled. The water is excellent—remarkably pure, and, of course, ley cold. This well is a 'puzzler' to the savens, some of whom, at Burlington, have appropriated \$300 to investigate the phenomenon, and, propose to sink one or more wells in the vicinity, to see if the same result follows. Whether this ice is formed by chemical combinations in the earth, whether it is caused by currents of air passing over the water,

formed by chemical combinations in the earth, whether it is caused by currents of air passing over the water, producing rapid evaporation and consequent refregoration, or whether on iceberg stranded there long ages ago and was covered subsequently by accumulations of clay and gravel, being thus preserved from melting a say—who knows?

THE PLYMOUTH MONUMENT CELEBRATION - The Boston Transcript, speaking of the decorations on

the eccasion says:

We should not omit to mention the elegant appearance of the mansion of the Hon. Wm. T. Davis, and the principal street, with fine carriage-ways leading thereto, an excellent opportunity was afforded for decoration, which was noby turned to account. The residence of the Hon. Charles T. Davis also presented a beautiful appearance. These two gentlemen were on the Committee of Arrangements for the celebration and worked night and day to carry the affair through successfully. They were

two gentlemen were on the Committee of Afrangaments for the celebration and worked night and day to carry the affair through successfully. They were ably seconded by the efficient services of Eleazer C. Shermar, e.q. Dr. Timotay Gerdon, and the other members of the Committee. Near Mr. Wm. T. Davis's dwelling were any number of private residences tastefully decorated. The house occupied by Samuel H. Davee, attracted particular attention.

Conspicuous among the unique and beautiful designs was a ministure representation of the Pilgrien Monument piaced in front of the houses occupied by Mr. Wilsiam Sherman and Mrs. Mary Nelson. The pedestal was composed of wood, triumed with evergreen, on the top of which the figure of Faith was personated by a heautiful young lady. On each side of the pedestal, at the base, was a young lady dressed in white, representing the figures of Liberty and Law. These ladies, from the fairness of their complexions almost resimbled marble, and as the procession passed, cheer after cheer greeted them, hats were raised, and hand-kerchiefs waved, evincing the unanimous appreciation kerchiefs waved, evincing the unanimous appreciation of the design by the vast multi ude.

PROBABLE MURDER OF A WOMAN AT NORWALK.—
One of these dark and painful mysteries which "stir the blood with horror, is now engrossing the minds and imaginations of the good people at Five Mile River Landing. The particulars, as they come to us, are hirely these: During all Satorday night an unusual degree of noise and dissipation seemed rife at the hotel in that vicinity, and in the morning were discovered the prints as of a lady s dress having been dragged from a shed a sbort distance from the dock, up to the dock, and on either side of said appearance in the dust were the feetprints of a man, as if two men had dragged a lady along to the brink of the dock. In addition to these prints were clots of blood, and near the shed referred to a piece of broken scantiling was found, with one edge indented, and clotted with blood and the hair of a woman. A parcel of hair some ten inches or so in length also lay near the dock, and a considerable quantity of blood was visible upon the stones of the dock, down to low-water mark. In addition to this, the sleeve of a lady's chemise was found in the water near by, with the appearance of having PROBABALE MURDER OF A WOMAN AT NORWALK .-

dition to this, the sleeve of a lady's chemise was found in the water near by, with the appearance of having been recen'ly torn from the rest of the garment. No definite clue to, or explanation of these mysterious circumstances has as yet been discovered, but the character of the locality and the unmistakable evidences of foul play of some kind, are such as to warrant a most searching and thorough investigation on the part of our authorities. [Norwalk Gazette, Aug. 2.

A POOR MAN WALKS FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS, FALLS IN THE STREAT, AND DIES—On Sunday at hoon, two young lads discovered an apparently sick man lying on the grass in the broiling sun, upon a vacant lot near the corner of Greene and Fourth streets. They went to him, and asked him to get up and go to a bouse. He replied that he was unable to move, that his legs would no longer support him, and that he had walked the entire obtaine from Chicago here! The hoys then dragged him to a shady spot beneath a walked the entire distance from Chicago here! The boys then dragged him to a shady spot beneath a wagen. At 4 p. m. another lad, passing by, found him just expiring. He died exhausted and debilitated with fatigue and privation. His body was extremely emaciated. His age was about 35 yoars, and he was dressed in gray cloth coat, brown pants, and black felt hat with broad brim. No intimation could be gained as to his name.

Another Brakeman Hurt.—The Rochester Democrat learns that another brakeman was over on the

crat learns that another brakeman was over on the Central Railroad, on Monday forenoon, a short dis-tance west of the tunnel east of Syracuse. He was of a passenger car attached to of a passenger car attached to the train, as we a man lying on the track and gave the alarm. The train was backed up, and it was ascertained who the injured man was. The passenger coach must have passed over him, but the principal injury apparent was a broken arm. He was hurt internally, however, and it is feared that he will not recover. The name of the injured man is Thomas Warner. He is about 35 years old, and it is believed belongs in Utics. He was taken to Syracuse and placed under the care of surgeons.

Syracuse and placed under the care of surgeons.

to Syracuse and placed under the care of surgeons.

INTRODUCTION AND USE OF GASLIGHT IN THE UNITED STATES.—The American Gaslight Journal for August furnishes the following:

'In 1815 it was imported from England into Baltimore, Md. 81x years thereafter, in 1822, the City of Boston, Mass, ventured to risk the experiment of adopting it. New York city, not usually behind the bitthouse, followed suit in the succeeding year, 1813. Two years afterward, in 1825 the then little town of Brocklyn, N. Y., and Brisvol, R. I, were lighted with gas. In 1830 the Manhattun Gaslight Company shared the honors and profits with the New York Company by rescoing from 'outer darkness' the discrict north of Grand street, in this city. Again five years elapsed, and in 1835 the New Orleans, Ea., Gaslight Company was established. In the following year, Pittaburgh, Ta., ernbaugsed her oil samps for gas. In 1834, Louisvilla, Ky.; was dimentanted. In 1841, Cincinnati, O., and Philadelphis, Pa., were rescribed, and the first time. In 1844, Nontriebet, Mass., shoough a fishing town, gave up whale off of gas light, and Alsany, N. Y., followed her example. In 1848, Baffaio, N. Y., Dayton, O., New Haven, C.; Providence, R. I.; Reeding, Pa.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Tray, N. Y.; Zanewille, S. 1848, Buffaio, N. Y.; Dayton, O., New Haven, C.; Providence, R. I.; Reeding, Pa.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Tray, N. Y.; Zanewille, O., In 1849, Chicago, filt., Detroit, Mich.; Hartford, C., Loncaster, Pa.; Lawrence, Mass.; Partland, Me.; Utles, N. Y.; and Williamsburgh, N. Y., Sine, Mass.; Wheeling Y., and Williamsburgh, N. Y., Sine, Mass.; Wheeling Y., and Certial America, Mcxleo, and the British provinces, have been forming rapidly.

Malerrange Under Supplicious Circumstances,—A. MARRIAGE UNDER SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES,—A.

Certail America. Mexico, and the British provinces, have been forming rapidly "

MARRIAGE UNDER SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.—A young law student of this city, answering to the name of Henry C Mowry, was this morning charged with "falle pretenses." &c. It appears that while boarding at the Franklin House in this city, and reading law at an office in State street, he formed an intimate anquaintance with Miss Farny Weich, a young lady with of June he net her in the street and prevailed upon her to take a rice. They visited Troy, where the oid dodge of "carting breaking down" was perpetrated by him, and she was colled to stop at that place over night at the 8t. Charles Hotel. They took separate spartments, and on the following morning he processed the attendance of a pretended ciergyman, who pronounced them man and wife. She believed at that time a certificate of marriage, sinned by Charles Wadaworth, Commissioner of Deeda. They returned to this city, ended upon her friends, when ase introduced time as her husband. They subsequently look up their shocks at the Commercial Hotel in this city, where they were booked as H. C. Johes and lady, Boston They remained at this included and a week, and then went No. 2t Union street, where she has remained up to the present time. During the course of the examination before Justice Cole, several letters were produced, written in a femicle hand and coming from some person who presented to be missible. She also estend that within a short time Mowry teld her that he was not her husband—that the certificate of marriage was written by one Spencer, and that it was not worth one cent. Under the advice of her friends she caused him to be suresied, and they procured for her coursel. The examination, was an goat shough with, from the fact that the criminal act was cummitted in Troy—or size he would commit him to said until the authorities of Rensecker County ent for him.

A FZARFUL LEAP.—On the yesterday afternoon hat from Provide me to this city, was a passenger who rode in he busses ear. T